

MEME of a LOTTERY.
Members of the Presbyterian Congrega-
on in Kent County, Maryland, find them-
der the Necessity of soliciting the Favour
tance of the Public in this Way, in order
e them to compleat and finish their two
-Houses now building, and also to pur-
Parsonage or Glebe; that they may be
with Decency, to worship GOD, and in
ing Manner to support a Gospel Minister
hem, according to their own Persuasion.
Doubt not but this their laudable Design
et with all proper Encouragement, from
e who wish well to the common Cause of
e, and are acquainted with their Circum-
especially as the Scheme is well calculated
Advantage of the Adventurer.

Number of Prizes.	Pieces of \$.	Total Value.
1 of	1000 is	1000
1 of	750 is	750
2 of	500 are	1000
3 of	250 are	750
10 of	100 are	1000
20 of	40 are	800
50 of	10 are	500
1250 of	8 are	10000
Blank	1 of 50 is	50
Blank	1 of 50 is	50
Blank	1 of 25 is	25
the 1000	1 of 25 is	25
Blank	1 of 25 is	25
the 1000	1 of 25 is	25
Blank	1 of 25 is	25
the 750	1 of 25 is	25
Blank	1 of 25 is	25
the 750	1 of 25 is	25

1343 Prizes,
2657 Blanks.

4000 { Tickets at 4 Dol- } 16000
lars each, are }

is Scheme there is not two Blanks to a
e; the Number of high Prizes are as many
otteries consisting of 5000 Tickets; the
on only 15 per Cent; so that upon the
this will appear to be one of the most
le Schemes for the Adventurer yet offered
ublic.
Drawing will begin at George-Town as soon
ickets are disposed of. The Prizes will
shed in the Maryland and Pennsylvania Ga-
nd the Prize Money paid as soon as the
is finished. That which is not Demand-
in Six Months after the Drawing, will
as generously given to the Use of the
and applied accordingly.
ollowing Persons are appointed Managers,
en Hepturn, Esq; Messrs. William Rafin,
Dulany, James Louttit, Charles Gordon,
xwell, James Pearce, John Schwarz, James
(Susquebanna Ferry), Hugh Wallis, and
Duff, who are to give Bond and be upon
the faithful Discharge of the Trust re-
them.

ETS are now selling by the Managers,
respective Habitations, and by Messieurs
en, and Robert Couden, at Annapolis; by
David Roff, and Thomas Campbell, in
George's County; by Mr. John Boyd, in
oy Mr. Francis Key, and Captain George
a Cecil County; by Messieurs Thomas
and Thomas Smith, in Chester-Town; by
John Bracco, and Matthew Dockery, in
ne's County; by Dr. Charles Leith, at
ourt-House; by Mr. John Anderson, at
e; and by Messieurs William M'Ilwaine,
les Pettit, Merchants, in Philadelphia.

EREAS the Act of Assembly of this
Province, made and passed in 1733, for
and making current Ninety Thousand Pounds,
xpiring; The Commissioners of the Loan
efore think it their Duty, to inform all
o have any Bonds in that Office, to come
harge the same; otherwise they will be
d against as the Law directs.

Signed per Order,
ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

RIND, at the PRINTING-
may be supplied with this
gth are taken in and inserted
Proportion for long Ones.

[Numb. 882.]

THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE,
Containing the latest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, April 1, 1762.

From a late PUBLIC PAPER.

AS I have nothing more at Heart than
the Good of my Country, the Increase
of which depends immediately on the
Fair Sex, I would take this Method,
(being I think the most efficacious)
of Public Conveyance to remind them of some-
thing relating to their favourite Liquor TEA,
which perhaps is the Cause of most of the Dis-
orders which are supposed to attend that innocent
Indian Weed, and of which it is unjustly thought
to be productive, I mean the common and almost
universal Custom of boiling the Water which is
used for TEA in Copper Vessels, vulgarly called Tea-
Kettles.—'Tis well known that the Rust of Copper
is Verdigrise, which I presume none will deny to
be prejudicial to Health, because it was always
esteemed to be a sort of Poison. Perhaps here
the industrious Copper-Smith will object and say,
What Harm can there be in this, seeing the Tea-
Kettle is always lined with Pewter or Tinned? Does
not the Tin prevent the Copper from doing any Da-
mage to the Water? Hark ye, my Friend, if my
Scheme should take Place your Trade would not be
good for much to be sure; but I pray consider whe-
ther it be not more for the Public Good (to which
you ought to sacrifice all Private Interest) that
Thousands of Lives should be preserv'd, than that
the Fortunes of a very few should be augmented
by making and vending those prejudicial Things
called Tea-Kettles. But to return, the Noses or
Spouts of our Tea-Kettles, either by the Negligence
of the Workman, or frequent Heating over the
Fire, have seldom or ever any Tin on the Inside,
and by being so frequently wet must unavoidably
contract the Rust above-mentioned, which infect-
ing the Water with its noxious Qualities, is, I
humbly presume, productive of most, if not all, the
Diseases which are attributed to TEA itself.

For which Reason I heartily recommend to those
dear Creatures [the Ladies] the use of Tea-Kettles
made of Iron, which are more advantageous upon
a double Account, first by Reason of the Cheap-
ness of them (tho' I believe that will not induce
many Ladies to use them) but more especially
because it will be less prejudicial to their Health
than Copper, for Iron is not known to have any such
noxious Qualities attending it, being a very whole-
some Mineral.

These Things, I assure my Reader, are not only
founded on the Nature of Things (like Lord Be-
lingbroke's Religion) but upon Facts and Experi-
ments, and your Grandmothers will tell you that
Experience is the best School-Mistress.

If these Lines should prove beneficial to any of
the Fair-Sex, it will entirely answer the End pro-
posed, by

Their sincere Admirer and very humble Servant,
PUBLICULUS.

In the Month of October last, was published in Lon-
don, a Treatise on the Disease called A Cold, by
Dr. Chandler. This Work abounds with a Va-
riety of excellent Observations on the Nature, Cau-
ses, Effects, different Species, and Rules for avoid-
ing Colds. The following is extracted therefrom,
which may serve for Instruction here.

ALL weakly Persons, or others subject to
catch Cold, should be admonished against
frequenting raw, uninhabited Rooms, or delaying
on Passages, or Stair-Cases; and Children should
be restrained from playing about such dangerous
Places, especially in damp Weather, or after the
House has been washed; both which, from certain
stated PunQualities of Cleanliness observed in this
Country, or to satisfy Female Nicety, frequently
happen together, and give Occasion to Hoarse-
nesses, Sore-Throats, Coughs, and Fevers.—
Whenever, in one or the other Season, the Wea-
ther be rainy or moist, it is right to keep up a
moderate Fire in all our inhabited Rooms; more

especially in the Evening and Night Times; and
where Persons are accustomed to employ them-
selves, either in their Studies or Counting-Houses.
It is also prudent to have a Fire kindled in every
Room, stately used for Dining, Retiring, or Rest,
after it has been washed; as it prevents the damp
Vapours, which arise while it is drying, from fly-
ing up and bedewing the Ceiling, fixing in Drops
on the Furniture, and trickling down the Wain-
scoting; or from hovering about the Room, by
absorbing and directing their Course up the Chim-
ney; moreover, all such Rooms should be tho-
roughly dry, before any Person ventures to sit, stand,
and, above all, to sleep in them: He will be more
especially liable to receive Mischief by it, when
warmed, and put into a State of increased Perspi-
ration, by Exercise of any Kind; or after having
been in a warm Situation, either from the Sun or
common Fire; or when heated by any Degree of
Intemperance from Meats or Drinks.

The benevolent Author then proceeds to give some
Observations on Luxury, and the sudden Changes of
Weather, with the ill Effects such Changes have on
our Bodies, and some cautionary Rules how to avoid
them.

M E N T Z, November 1.

ABURGHER of this Town, after 8 Years
Labour, presented last Week to the Regency
a new Piece of Artillery, not of Metal, but of
Paste, composed of Animal Gelly and Tow, which
carries a Ball 400 Yards, and will beat down
Walls at that Distance. The Ball is also of a
particular Composition. The Piece need not be
spunged till it has fired an Hundred Times; it
weighs but Fifty Pounds, and each Ball but Two
and a Half; so that one Man may carry the Piece,
and another the Ammunition.

L O N D O N, December 8.

They write from Geneva, that on the 12th
ultimo, some Hours before Day-break, there was
seen in the Air a Globe of Fire, a little less than
the Moon, which was then in her Full, but much
more luminous. According to some Letters, this
Meteor appeared at Half an Hour after Two in
the Morning, and its Direction was from South to
West. Others say, that it was perceived between
Four and Five, and that its Direction was from
North to East. It drew after it a long and very
brilliant Tail, and vanished in about three Minutes,
dividing itself into three Parts, with an Explosion
which shook the Windows of the Town-House:
From which many conclude, that at that Instant
there was a Shock of an Earthquake.

Letters from Stockholm mention the following
remarkable Accident which happened at Sanda-
mala on the 26th of last Month, viz. That some
Minutes before Sun rising, all the Houses in that
Village were heard to crack. The Inhabitants, be-
ing greatly terrified, immediately ran out of their
Houses, and soon after, to their great Astonishment,
saw Half the Houses sink 12 Feet into the Earth,
for the Space of 64 Toises, [a Toise is 6 Feet.]
This Accident did little Damage to the Houses,
except to the Chimneys, and hardly altered the
Surface of the Earth round about them. At the
Distance of 24 Toises, from these Houses, there
is a little Brook, the Bed of which is not so deep
as before this Accident, but the Ground between
the Houses and the Brook is neither higher nor
lower than before. At the Time the Houses were
sinking, the Persons present heard but little Noise;
but those at a Distance tho't they heard a loud
Clap of Thunder. A Crack was perceived in the
Earth near the Village, the Evening before this
Event, but tho' it has not grown wider since, the
Inhabitants are not without Apprehensions of some
Accidents of the same Nature, frequent Cracks
being heard in the Neighbourhood.

An ancient and well attested Register, which
may be depended on, gives us the following very
mortifying Instance of the Brevity of Human Life,
of a Hundred Persons who were born at the same
Time:

At the End of 6 Years there remained only	64
At the End of 16 Years	46
At the End of 26 Years	26
At the End of 36 Years	16
At the End of 46 Years	10
At the End of 56 Years	6
At the End of 66 Years	3
At the End of 76 Years	1

Add to this Account the many Thousands that
perish every Year by War, by its frequent Atten-
dant Famine, and by Pestilence. For some Years
past, to the great scandal of our Holy Religion and
its Author (which breathe nothing but Peace and
Unanimity) those who call themselves Christians,
have slaughtered one another in Germany and in
other Parts of the World, with all fell Rage of wild
Barbarians, while the more virtuous Disciples of
Mahomet live in Peace and Unity among them-
selves, and with their Neighbours. And all this
waste of Blood and Treasure, is not for any im-
portant point of Religious or Civil Liberty, but
merely to extend the Territories of the contending
Princes.—It is amazing, that the Populace should
be such Bubbles to the fantastic Ambition of their
Rulers, as to cut one another's Throats for Six
Pence a Day, when their own Circumstances will
not be at all improved which ever Party prevails:
The taunting Speech of Caled, General of the
Saracen Army, to the Christian Chiefs in the Siege
of Damascus, is justly applicable to the present Age.

Your numerous Vices;
Your clashing Sells, your mutual Rage and Strife,
Have driv'n Religion and her Angel Guards
Like Out-casts from among you. In her Stead
Usurping Superstition bears the Sway,
And reigns in mimic State, 'midst Idol Shows
And Peagantry of Pow'r. Who does not mark
Your Lives; rebellious to your own great Prophet
Who mildly taught you.

N E W - Y O R K, March 18.

Such a long Continuance of severe cold Wea-
ther at this Season of the Year, as we have had
for several Weeks past, has not been known for
many Years. The Prospect is melancholy.—
The severe Drought last Summer, in this and the
neighbouring Governments, greatly hurt the Crops
of Grain and Hay, and the unusual Duration of
the Winter, has almost exhausted the Farmer's
Stores of Provision, which were short at first; so
that unless Providence speedily interposes in our
Favour, many of our Cattle, especially in the
New-England Governments, must perish for Want
of Food.

On Monday Morning, between Twelve and
One o'Clock, the Fire Engine House belonging to
Schuyler's Copper Mines, at Second River, in
New-Jersey, took Fire, and was burnt to the
Ground, and the Works belonging to the Engine,
which it is said cost near Ten Thousand Pounds,
were destroyed. It is not known by what Means
the House was set on Fire, but it is conjectured to
be by the Carelessness of one of the Workmen,
who was the only Person then in the House. The
Fire began below, where he acknowledges he
lighted a Candle when he went to Bed in an upper
Room in the second or third Story, where he was
waked by the Fire, and throwing his Coat over
his Shoulders, he ran down to the lower Floor,
which fell in with him into the Flames below, but
by some Means, which he does not at all remem-
ber, he got out, but is terribly burnt. It is said
about 2000 Cord of Wood was likewise consumed.

March 22.

Extra of a Letter from Montreal, dated the 3d
Instant, to a Gentleman in this City.

"This Town is in the greatest Tribulation on
Account of the Loss of a Cartel Ship that failed